THE DAILY JOURNAL TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls. IN | Editorial Rooms. A 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. week, by carrier..... 15 cts Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier...... 20 cts

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

scribe with any of our numerous agents or send

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a DNE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in a paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-mpanied by the name and address of the writer. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places— PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 38 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Aste PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. and Baring st. CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., Fourth ave. T. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Embassador Ransom and Judges 3pringer and Kilgore, who cannot draw salaries for the present, realize that office is a public trust.

At a time when watermelons have scarcely a value in money, a very low value is set upon human life when a person is killed for stealing one.

the silver movement, based upon the theory that cotton is cheap because silver is, between the eyes, as it were, in the

Amateur politicians and Presidentmakers are doing a great deal of predicting since the Pennsylvania convention of last week. The real politicians are sawing wood.

Those papers which are yet jesting over the civil service resolution of Senator Quay are edited by men who would doubt the staying qualities of the conversion of Saul of Tarsus.

Sovereign's order to boycott the bills of national banks fect yesterday, but as yet no cases are reported where such money has been refused by a Knight of Labor.

It was not the Democracy of a Kentucky county which repudiated the sound-money plank of the State platform, but the Democracy of a county in Mr. Brice's province of Ohio.

For an invincible boss, Mr. Platt, of New York, is having too many of his followers knocked out in conventions to sustain his reputation. Possibly he has gone out of the business without giv-

The continued silence of Senator Voorhees and his success in beating off the interviewer prove that he sees that great danger lurks in the unnecessary espousal of the 16 to 1 dogma at the

If what Debs and Howard say of ex-Mayor Hopkins is true, and there can be little doubt regarding their accuracy, that person as Mayor of Chicago was mainly responsible for the railroad troubles of July, 1894.

Even if he were as good a man for Mayor as Controller Trusler, Mr. Taggart cannot be as good a Mayor as the former, because he has so many irons in the fire that he cannot give it his undivided attention

Now that Mr. Debs has accorded the honor of the railroad tie-up of July 1894, to ex-Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago the public is devoting too much space to the man who confesses himself a lieutenant in the movement.

Colonel Bradley has taken the proper and prudent course in refusing to take any further part in the joint debates in be refused a hearing half the time, and, besides, he was running the risk of being mobbed.

The Atlanta Journal is very enthusiastic over the old soldiers' colony which has purchased land in Wilcox and Irwin counties in Georgia, and says that the old Confederate soldiers have given a most cordial welcome to the federal veterans. Among the resources of the colonists the Journal mentions \$600,000 a year of pension money, which indicates that Hoke Smith, whose organ it is, intends to cut off all the pensions.

if there should be any doubt as to which of the two candidates will make the best Mayor, the Journal suggests that a committee consisting of two of each party be constituted to examine the official records of both so far as they affect their fidelity to the public trusts with which they have been invested, with a view of ascertaining which has been the most faithful and prudent public servant, and make a written report. There could be no better criterion of the respective fitness of the two candidates than such a comparison would afford.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, has taken occasion to declare that "the men, or the most of them, who are now in the front rank of the Grand Army are the men who did the talking and not the men who did the fighting." This statement very naturally followed one declaring that the "minds of the mass of Americans are still in the prehistoric, or at most the mediaeval age." These are strange senno accounting for the opinions of that exclusive type of mugwumps found in ery small numbers in the Eastern

The Hinshaw murder trial promises celebrated case. At present accused, though it was strongly in his favor at first, but this proves nothing more than that the public is swayed by sentiment and prejudice. So far as peo- | stayed. On the second trial it is imposple outside of the grand jury room are | sible to get all the important witnesses, cerned, nothing more is known of and in the majority of cases the cul-

the crime and its motive than at first. so that no good reason for the change of opinion can be given. The circumstances of the affair, however, are such as to arouse the most intense interest in the community, and the trial is the one topic of conversation in Hendricks

THE LESSON OF LABOR DAY.

An hour before the labor organizations started their procession yesterday morning, the sidewalks along the line of and intelligent appearing women and neatly clad and bright looking chilthey manifested in the expected procession it is fair to assume that the women were very largely the wives the children of the men in the procession, or of men who are connected with | ishment or escape, the risk of shooting the labor organizations. Their presence in so large numbers and the interest they manifested in the occasion were the only indications that they belonged to the families of the members of the labor organizations. In their general appearance and dress there was nothing to distinguish them from the women and children which other occasions might call to the streets as spectators. These thousands of intelligent appearing and well-dressed women and children, who are largely dependent upon the wages of workingmen, speak volumes in praise of the intelligence, the industry, the thrift and the selfrespect of the wage-earners of the city. It shows that they provide well for their families, a virtue which is the basis of good citizenshp. It shows that, in spite of hard times, the intelligent wage-earner is able to support his family in a condition of comfort which would be regarded as luxury in any other country. It shows that the pubin other countries, class distinctions in vidually, it may be as well to settle appearance, dress, etc. The men who speculation by the assumption that appeared in the procession bore evidence of being in comfortable circumstances,

well clothed and well fed. In view of these facts, if any man, in speech, delivered a jeremiad, he did not find a text in the turnout of the labor organizations, in the appearance of their families, or in the joyfulness of those who found in the recreation of the day that pleasure which is not to be found among those who cannot obtain the comforts of life. If any person who earns his bread in the sweat of his tongue bewailed the oppression of the task master or deplored that the poor are growing poorer and that the mass of intelligent and industrious men and women in this country who work for wages are sinking into a conditon of hopeless poverty, there was abundant refutation in the evidence of thrift and comfort in the crowds of well-dressed and happy people who made Labor day a real holiday. In all that contributes to make life enjoyable the wage-earners of Indianapolis and of all the grow ing cities of Indiana are incomparably better off than they were twenty-five

SOME RAILROAD FIGURES. Poor's Railroad Manual for 1894 presents some interesting facts, but none which would influence a person to put money into these properties as an investment which would afford liberal or regular returns. The total capital stock at the close of the year stood for \$5,075,-629,070. It is said to be largely watered but, whether this is or is not true, only \$1,777,363,667 was productive. That is, nearly 65 per cent. of the railroad stock of the country did not yield any return upon the investment during 1894-the largest per cent. of unproductive stock in twenty-five years. The amount paid as stock dividends was \$85,278.669, or 1.66 per cent, on all the stock, or 4.80 per cent, on the productive. The average interest on bonds in 1894 was 4.11 per cent.; in 1887 it was 4.71 per cent.; in 1883, 4.73 per cent.

The reduction in the cost of the transportation of freight which has been going on during the past thirteen years roads received \$485,778,341, which was an average of 1.236 cents a mile per ton. In 1894, 675,121,747 tons of freight falling off in the cost of hauling freight of 31 per cent, in thirteen years. Had the rate per mile per ton which prevailed in 1882 been maintained the thirteen years, the railroads would have earned \$10,423,997,369 instead of the \$7,856,765,284 which they did receive. If, in 1894, the rate per mile per ton of 1882 had been received on the 675,129,747 tons hauled that year, the railroads would have collected on freight \$269,924,952 more than they did. The falling off on freight in the thirteen years is equal to more than 5 per cent. per annum on an investment of \$5,000,000,000. If the rates of 1883 had obtained, the railroads would be a first-class investment instead of the poorest possible the country over.

These figures, which are absolutely correct, are commended to the consideration of those who have been led to believe that the railroads of the country are money-making monopolies and that the government should purchase and run them in the interest of the whole people. So long as they do not pay a fair return on the money which they cost, is it not a better policy to have them run as they now are?

BREWER. The American Bar Association did not fully indorse the address of Justice Brewer, in which he criticised the delay and uncertainty in the administration of justice, but the comments and approval of many newspapers indicate that the people are in full accord with Justice Brewer and that they regard the evils which he pointed out as very grave ones. Justice Brewer's criticism applies particularly to the prosecution of criminal causes. In such cases, Justice Brewer says, there should be no appeal, for the reason that "we can trust a jury to do justice to the accused with more safety than we can trust an appellate court to secure protection to the public by a speedy punishment of the criminal." Yet an appeal is the regular proceeding, even where a good case is made by the prosecution. Upon some trivial technicality, not touching the real evidence which has been presented as to the guilt of the accused, an appeal is granted and sentence and punishment

prit, who should receive the severest penalty, gets the lightest which can be imposed, if he is not permitted to escape punishment altogether. The impression, in fact, the belief, is very general that punishment for the commission of the gravest criminal offenses is a matter of chance, with the chances in favor of the accused, many of whom are generally believed to be guilty. this belief, which is entertained by those who are criminally inclined, the alarming increase of manslaughter is march were crowded with tastily dressed | largely due. We speak of the "pistol habit" as if the cheapness of that weapon were responsible, but it is a mistake. dren. Because of the interest which The pistol is used because the policy pursued by the courts in regard to the crime of manslaughter carries the impression that assaults upon life are not and daughters, and the boys and girls grave offenses, and that the chances being largely in favor of a trivial pun-

Now that a justice of the Supreme Court has called attention to the evils and danger incident to the present methods touching the trial and punishment of criminals, the public will be sure to make more earnest and constant demands for radcal reform in dealing with persons accused of grave crimes. In fact, Judge Brewer's address is the first which attracted popular attention or elicited any interest. This is because the people generally believe that the judge has assailed a great evil.

TENDENCY TO ORGANIZATION.

People who travel about the country.

either occasionally or frequently, are

apt to wonder why so many other people are traveling. With unconscious egotism they assume that it is not possible for the multitude to be animated by as important reasons for journeying abroad as they. Inasmuch as it is not easy to arrive at the causes of the unlic school is fast eliminating what are, rest if the travelers are taken indieverybody seen on the trains is going to a convention of some sort or other. If this theory does not account for every tourist it covers a sufficient number to answer every purpose. For pretty much everybody in the wide United States attends a convention in the course of the year. This summer a great body of Christian Endeavorers swept across the country and took Boston by storm; as many Knights Templars followed in their footsteps a little later; the teachers of the country assembled at Denver, the Knights of Pythias went to Reading. the doctors of the Mississippi valley gather at Detroit this week, the Grand Army will assemble at Louisville next week, and so the movement keeps up. Continually there is a rushing of organizations back and forth across the land. Everything is done, or sought to be done, by organisations-by the mass rather than by the individual. The human unit as such is nothing; he must join himself to others of his class before he can accomplish anything. This, at least, is the theory, though doubters point out that the actual work of the world, the work that tells, is really done by individuals laboring independently. But the theory holds sway; the majority accept and act upon it, hence organization and the gathering from far distances of large assemblies of people, hence crowded railroad trains and the solution of the question: "Why and whither do they go?" The organizations and their meetings seem to grow unwieldy, and the importance of their proceedings is not always discernible to the spectator, but the system is the order of the day, and until a better and less ponderous one is evolved, mankind in mass will doubtless continue to sway to and fro upon the earth and cause the gods and the unorganized remnant

The recent elections in Europe have indicated that the positive form socialism advocated by Karl Marx is beginning to lose its hold upon the popular imagination. In Great Britain it is very evident that the workingmen voted with the Tories, and only one advocate the election of cousuls-general, not long since, the Socialists suffered an overwhelming defeat. Even in Italy the recent elections showed a falling off in the socialistic element. In Germany alone does the heresy hold its own. In this equal to 0.851 cent a mile. This is a country, only a small element in the larger cities, composed largely of unthrifty and uneducated foreigners, call themselves Socialists. Mr. Hardie, who was recently defeated as a candidate for the House in England, will not find any support for his socialism outside three or four large cities. In the labor parade in this city yesterday it is not probable that there were a half dozen men who would have preferred to carry the red flag of socialism.

The remarks of a correspondent in yeserday's Journal on the proposed bicycle ordinance are sensible. As a general thing, riding on sidewalks is not to be approved, but to make a hard and fast rule forbidding such an act would be unjust to wheelmen in the present condition of the streets. Wherever the roadways will permit the ridpassing from one smoothly paved street to another that sidewalks are resorted to there is no general complaint by pedestrians that their rights are interfered with. There is a disposition in certain quarters, however, to treat bicyclers as a class hardly to be tolerated and to be restricted in every posible way. In discussing the form of an ordinance the idea is put forward that it is to be for the regulation of wheel-POPULAR RESPONSE TO JUSTICE men only, whereas it should provide equally for their protection. It must be conceded, in the first place, that the wheel is no less a vehicle than the four-wheel carriage to which a horse is attached; its owner pays a license and is entitled to use the streets. Many teamsters and drivers refuse to acknowledge this and malivehicle or pedestrian, and instead of dashaccident. There is probably not a rider to reasonable regulations as to speed, lights, bells, etc., but if an ordinance is necessary it should not consist entirely of restrictions upon wheelmen. Their rights should be provided for.

W. B., Princeton, Ind.: The list of works in library catalogues relating to Norway and Sweden is long, and a number may be classed as good authority on the particular eriods of which they treat, but it is diffiering the entire ground. The best book on Norway in English, however, is said to be Boyesen's "Story of Norway," in the "Story

nam. "The Scandinavian Races." by Sinding, is a good epitome of facts, but is a work not readily obtainable. Bjornsen and Ibsen are good portravers of Norwegian

The Evening Battleship Boomer is animated by a singular animosity toward the Journal's very able and estimable correspondent, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, Each of that gentleman's weekly letters causes it to rage violently and claw the air. The source of the enmity is not clear, but it is the general supposition that it lies the fact that Mr. Carpenter, who is writing up the great men of the country, did not begin with the staff of the B. B.

The friends of Captain Hilligoss, one of the board of control of the Reform School will be amused, if not surprised, to notice his appearance in print with the title of chaplain, as he did in the Journal of yes-

It doesn't need a scientist to account for the earthquake along the coast south of New York on Sunday morning. A real live duke had just come to town; hence the

Irvington should not be too greatly elated because it has suddenly become a center of attention. There are others-Philadelphia for example. Holmes had a taste for quiet

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Natural Query.

"I see you've advertised for an energetic bright night watchman." "Yes. Are you looking for the place?" "I dunno. Am I expected to lay off on dark nights?"

A Promoter. "You say he is a promoter? What is his line, do you know?" "I couldn't say positively, but I have a suspicion that he deals mostly in filling for pneumatic tires."

Certainly. Though the new woman essay a masculine Scorning feminine flounce and feather,

She's merely the old woman modified-Not different altogether. The Cheerful Idiot. The public-minded boarder had been read ng up on the city parks. "Now, I would like to know," said he, "where in the name

of common sense Shoestring Park is?"

"It must be," said the Cheerful Idiot, "Somewhere near the foot of the city." MAGAZINE NOTES.

The portrait of Alphonse Daudet in the Bookman will suggest to the summer girl wish that he would disclose the secret of his fluffy hair. The frizzy halo outdoes that of Paderewski.

Current History for the second quarter of 1895 covers all topics discussed in the daily press from argon to religion. It is an exceedingly well-arranged record of the events of the year and is a useful and convenient book of reference. It is published by Garretson & Cox, Buffalo.

The handsome pictorial periodical Su and Shade issues a souvenir number de voted to illustrations of yachts, including the Defender and the Valkyrie. There is also a fine photograph of the The design on the cover is an apate combination of trident, sea weed

It must be disenchanting to young readers of an entertaining semi-historical serial spondent that the leading personages of the tale whose fortunes they had followed so eagerly were wholly imaginary. Such in-quirers should be suppressed.

The cover of the Jenness Miller Monthly for September is adorned with the picture of a comely young woman astride a horse after the fashion now practiced by some enterprising ladies in New York and Chi-cago. People who become accustomed to woman on the wheel will not be shocked vhen she rides a horse man-fashior "A Case in Equity," the complete novel

in the September Lippingott, is a clean, wholesome story of American life with nterest sufficiently sustained to hold the ttention of the summer reader to end. As much cannot be said for Julien Gordon's short story, which is a morbid The Pall Mall Magazine is the most pre-

tentious of English magazines so far as its typography and illustrations go. One or two fine color prints appear in each and evidently no expense is spared in this department. Some of the literature is of rather a lurid order, but the two titled ditors perhaps gauge accurately the wants and taste of their select circle of readers. to some extent a reprint of the English original matter and is altogether a most satisfactory all-around literary

ber are 'adden," and Henry B. Fuller, author of of the latter gentleman, shows in this, as in former contributions of the kind, a discriminating eulogy. A writer is much the better served who is unappreciated rather than overpraised by the critics.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

When a man asks you to be candid, he Binx calls his doctor his biographer, for

the reason that he is at work upon his life. The notion grows that foreign missions, ike charity, had better begin at home. Money talks, and sometimes when it is

used indiscriminately in politics it talks too much.-Detroit Tribune made the twilight for people to learn bicycle riding in-Chicago Record. "immorality." and kindred has to educate

From her waist up almost any woman looks as well in knickerbockers as would in skirts.-Washington Times. He-It makes me a better man every time

kiss you, darling. She-Oh, my, Harold! How good you must be now.-Tit-bits. "Why don't you marry that girl? She is a real pearl." "Ah, yes, but I don't like the mother of pearl."-Fliegende Blatter. To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach is the great art of life .- Johnson, The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette nominates Quay for President. Why not nomi-

nate him for the Whole Thing-President and Vice?-Chicago Tribune. Every candidate for the presidency is mortal terror lest Governor Altgeld should say a good word for him.—Buffalo Courier. privacy of your back yard and greet everybody with a just-got-back smile.-Philadel-

The Cause of Mugwumps. Major Handy.

The late Emery Storrs, the witty Chicago lawyer, once told me, while we were camtogether in Maine, that made hes are what makes mugwumps. ver knew a mugwump," he said, never knew a mugwump," he said, "who ate his dinner in the middle of the day and dined on wholesome, well-cooked food w out any entangling foreign alliances. High ly spiced dishes eaten at late hours makes pessimists, cynics and mugwumps.

New York Mail and Express. States, have been sent to Valparaiso for the Chilean State railway. This is gratifying. But when we are informed that locomotives are to displace those English construction, which have proved utterly inadequate, we are more than grat-

New Calling for the New Woman.

A new woman out West has invented a sional companion for women whose ands are away. She will go to a and be company for a lone woman at \$5 a week, or she will go out for the night while of the Nations" series published by Put- husbands are away for 75 cents an even

She knows all the gossip and will tell gos-gip for 50 cents a night extra. In families where there is a young woman with a beau, who is liable to be talking in a low until 10 o'clock in the parlor, and then hush up until she is awakened by the front door slamming about midnight, the woman charges a dollar a night straight, making no reduction for long-time con-

The Prophet. Tormented by thirst of the spirit was dragging myself through a gloomy

When a six-winged seraph At the cross-roads appeared to me. With fingers light as a dream My eyes he touched my eyes opened wise Like those of a frightened she eagle. My ears he touched

And roaring and noise filled them; And I heard the trembling of the heavens. And the high flight of the angels, And the movement of the creatures beneath the sea. And the growing of grass in the valleys. And he laid hold of my lips,

And tore out my sinful tongue, Sinful, frivolous and cunning; And the sting of a wise serpent, Between my unconscious lips, With bloody right hand he planted. And he cut through my breast with a sword, And took out the trembling heart, a coal, blazing and flaming. nto the open breast he thrust, Like a corpse I lay in the desert, And the voice of God called me: Rise up, Prophet, and see, and understand! Filled full of My Will, loing forth over sea and land,

-Translated from the Russian of Pushkin by C. A. Dana. DRILLING A FLEET.

Set men's hearts afire with the word.

The Way in Which the English Navy Is Trained.

Naval Correspondence London Times. The drilling of a fleet is a fascinating spectacle, suggesting as nothing else can, the subordination of great force to the control of a single will. A few gayly colored flags flutter to the main truck of the flagship, remain for two or three minutes, and are suddenly hauled down. In-stantly the huge ships begin to turn, to sweep around in great curves and to rearrange themselves in a new formation. Or scattered cruisers nearly hull down on the horizon respond to a summons, and in half an hour come flying back to the fleet, take up their appointed stations and conform to its movements. The ease with which the 14,000 ton battle ships swing round to their helms, the speed with which they take up their new stations, the quick response and the regularity of movement accompanied by two huge mastins chained I believe, that I hold dearest." John Jefferine twenty-one cavalry regiments manoueving at a canter, each individually responsive possible, except from a balloon or a commanding hill, to take in the movements at a glance. At sea one can follow the evolution of each ship. A mistake, a loss or gain of distance, a superfluous or an inadequate turn is immediately seen and such signals as "retaliation badly executed," or "Clytemnestra keep station" quickly fly from the flagship to be read by

power for which a general cannot hope. ublic rebuke is a thing to be avoided, an even if this is not forthcoming any small apse will be noted by a hundred pairs of eager eyes. Moreover, a comparatively small mistake may involve disaster. We may club our cavalry without real harm, but the contact of two of these great ships moving at ten knots may mean the loss of one of both. The drill of a fleet is an eminently serioes undertaking, and the accuracy of his drill is the measure of the maneuve All turns, therefore, upon the capacity of he captains and their training. Merely to keep station in cruising formation, followng in the wake of a leader, is by no means Attention never for a moment re and the judgment which comes only with long experience are alike required Helm and speed need perpetual alterations and the requisite changes must be carefully illate to starbeard or port, in advance or astern of her station. In evolutions, however, many more qualities must be brought into play. The theorist talks glibly of turning circles," and affects to believe handling of a ship can be reduced to mere geometry. The turning circles of each ship are, of course, recorded in every chart house, but a variety of other condiother ships must be observed peed, or even the crossing of the wake of other vessel materially affects the turning circle. Here is no mere question of re-ferring to the signal book and giving certain definite words of command. All the the eve in estimating distances and exact knowledge of the capabilities of the ship are alike called for. The mere theorist will, fact. tent, and the efficient handling of a mplies qualities which it is not given to every one to acquire. It is an art rather than a science, and its possession largely determines the fighting capabilities of a

AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

a Cheerful Outlook for a Cultured Young Woman. New York Mail and Express.

A very accomplished young woman, Miss dargaret Mellville, is about to leave our land under the auspices of the board of oreign missions for a district in the for of Africa, which twenty years ago was unknown to the civilized world. pening of the Dark Continent by the great owers of Europe a few years ago has created a new and magnificent field for misary society has been taking advantage the opportunity thus offered. Miss Mellville goes to Chisanba, in Central Africa is some 300 miles from Penguella, in Lower as Guinea. It is nearly upon the equator, to the latter. There is a mission scho in that place, and it has done some goo work in breaking down superstitions and spreading a knowledge of the English language. There is a grave doubt in the minds of some of the missionaries in that district as to whether these people can be bristianized in the true sense of the word They are affectionate, kind, gentle, but they are more like children in their intellectual and moral nature than like grown human beings. The trouble lies not in teaching them moral principles and doctrines, but in the more preliminary work of developreligious notions. The languages of this istrict are extremely low and degraded. and seldom possess a thousand these representing the simplest fact and relation. Several of their languages have no word, whatever for "God," "heaven," has to educate them up to a standard which a knowledge of these ideas can parted. The work is not unpleasant these poor children of the tropics are exremely docile and obey with a patience hat suggests the attitude of the his master. The land itself is very beautiful, being a rolling country with whose beauty has been extolled by every traveler. It is, however, very unhealthy being filled with fever and other malarial There are five missionaries at Chisanba and ten in the adjacent territory, but so far away that practically they are no nearer than we are in New York There are no other whites within severa hundred miles, so that the lot of the brave girls, who go there to evangelize the heathen may be readily imagined. They are all aware of the magnitude of the task they attempt, and most of them when they go volunteer for life. This does not mean long time, because almost everyone of our race who goes there seldom lives ration of religious heroism could be affordhave gone to the Dark Continent among the equatorial regions and there given up their lives for the gospel which they desire to carry into the darkest corners of the

Why Fortunate?

Hartford (Conn.) Courant. Benjamin Harrison is very fortunate some of the enemies he has made. Their dislike is a certificate of good character.

Yes, Indeed.

Kanses City Journal.

Kansas City Journal The Kentucky county which refused Col. Bradley a hearing can be depended on stuff the ballot box against him.

There's No Telling

We trust that the esteemed French edi-tors will not feel called on to break into prison and lynch Waller. What Is Home Without a Hatch?

Pity the poor accused men who have such wicked partners! What is a Holmes with-

out a Hatch? Political Suggestion. Kansas City Journal.

the platform, "We always on our feet."

PROTECTING DURRANT

THE ALLEGED MURDERER CON-STANTLY GUARDED BY KEEPERS.

Cranks, Male and Female, Who Visit the Prison for the Purpose of Attempting to Take His Life.

San Francisco Chronicle. The guards at the county jail are keeping their eyes wide open for cranks who might possibly attempt to inflict injury on Theo-

dore Durrant. They are in constant dread that somebody may either enter the prison upon one pretext or another and accomplish his crazy purpose before he can be stopped. No man, or woman either, can pass through the big iron gates unless he or is presented. Even then the person who Cell 29, the one in which Durrant is confined. The prisoners and "trusties" are also watched, and Durrant is kept apart from the others as much as possible when

he is taking his exercise. If a man with a permit from the sheriff presents himself and asks to see Durrant the visitor, a guard stands close by in gained his composure and called for Mr. readiness to make a spring the instant the caller should attempt an overt act. The only time when the jailers relax their vigilance is in cases where the visitor is a | ing to the assistance of Mr. Murphy. newspaper representative or a known friend

of Durrant's. The reason for this watchfulness is that several people whose conduct placed them to see Durrant. One of they was a woman, who called at the jail a week ago yesterday. This woman is a well-known character on the streets, for the reason that during her walks abroad she is invariably has spoken my thoughts, has said the things accompanied by two huge mastiffs chained ate to lay on the backs of the dogs when become unruly. The turnkey at the ate knew the woman by sight, and arprised when she asked for Durrant. What business have you with him?" the ate tender asked

"I just want to see him," was the reply. 'Have you a permit?'

"Then you can't see him."

A BLOODTHIRSTY WOMAN. The woman begged so hard that the turntey adopted a ruse that has worked well n numerous other cases. He pretended to and, leaving her standing outside, he closed the gate. In a few minutes he opened the rant was too sick to see anyone. She looked disappointed, and in a istonished the jailer by asking him if he ught Durrant was guilty.

"I have no opinion one way or the other," But you must think something about it," was the woman's next remark

id to have opinions. Well, I have an opinion,' "I think he is guilty, and I'd like to get in there and cut his heart out The woman spoke in an excited manner. and there was a glitter in her eye that caused the jailer to shut the gate in a hurry and thank his lucky stars that he and not let her in. expressed a wish that all sorts of harm

aight come to Durrant. He is not popular with the female prisoners, either. Nearly every woman who leaves the jail en route San Quentin prison, or goes the world, expresses the hope that Durrant Scores of men have tried to enter the ail on different pretexts with the pu

away peaceably enough, but a few tried to make trouble. One man, a big fellow. dressed in rough clothing, attempted hoved him back and slammed the gates. man pounded on the sheets of iron barred his way and made such a on the through one of the windows. Even this did not quiet the man. His noise became unbearable that finally four strong guards made a rush, dragged him down the steps and threw him into the middle of

e a number of men, upon turning disappointed, have said that they would give much to have Durrant alone in a quiet spot for a few minutes, and others have expressed a desire to have him on one end of a rope while they pulled

The jailers believe injure Durrant if they were given the chance. That is why such watchfulness is maintained. The greatest fear the jailers have is that the subtle brain The knowledge that it might be for somebody to send an infernal machine is a source of great trouble to the guards. No article, no matter how innocent it appears to be, is sent to Durrant's cell before it has been thoroughly

GUARDING THE PRISONER. During the first few days of Durrant's Murphy's court crowds gathered on the sidewalk in front of the jail to see him depart and return. The rabble little knew that quite a number of the quiet-looking men who mingled with them were deputy sheriffs, and that the right hands inserted in which Durrant rode. thing the crowd did not at each window of the Broadway Winchester rifle in his hand. Scouts stationed along the street signaled the prisoner, and the people the jail made ready to protect him if neressary when he alighted from the buggy. He would have been a sorry man when ose deputies got through with him had raised a hand against Durrant. The crowds have now thinned down to about a dozen or so of the morbidly curious. there are not so many officers around, but there are enough to afford ample protec-

friends of his family, no woman has yet called at the jail to see Durrant on friendly purpose bent except the young woman who tries to give him flowers in the court room, and sits and sighs throughout the inter-minable sessions. It was thought at first that Durrant or his people knew her, but

they disclaim the honor. The first time I ever saw her," says Durrant, "was last Thursday in court, when she tried to give me a bunch of sweet peas. noticed her looking at me, and when she smiled and bowed I returned the salutation, thinking she might be somebo and whose face I had forgotten. 1 vinced now that I do not know her. It is leasant for me to know that somebody wishes me well, but I wish the girl would keep away from the court room. Her at-

tentions are annoying. A week ago yesterday the girl entered Durrant's life for the first time. She appeared at the county jail with a bunch of sweet to Durrant. The failer told her that he uld not take the flowers until she told him who she was. She said the flowers were sent by Durrant's mother. The jailer knew she was telling an untruth, and sent her away.

find out the girl's identity. If he learns she

realize the position she is placing herself in, he will inform her parents of her conduct and order that she be kept out of the court room. If she proves to be in full possession of her mental faculties, and desires to remain in a position that muer bring her unpleasant publicity, the sheriff will afford er exceptional opportunities. To-morrow will begin the fourth week of the Durrant trial. If jurer Brown is dismissed, and the probabilities are that will be, there will be only eight jurors the box. That will leave four jurors vet to secured, unless District Attorney Barnes insists upon having fourteen jurors sit the case. In the light of Judge Murphy's ed doubt upon the constit t'onality of the fourteen-jurymen law, the district attorney says that he will probably ot ask for the empanelment of more than

ution, the jury should be completed by

Friday was for three hundred ta

That makes one thousand citizens who have een summoned as jurors. Of the seven undred who have already responded, less than one-fifth have been examined as to their qualifications. The others have been excused by the court on various pretexts. The attorneys on both sides think the jury will be secured this week, and that it will not be necessary to subpoena any more cititens. The lawyers are also of the opinion that the citations for the editors of the newspapers to answer contempt of court charges will be issued immediately after the Brown matter is disposed of to-morrow

16 TO 1 ON THE STAGE.

The Astonishing Drama Evolved Out of the Horr-Harvey Debate.

Chicago Chronicle, Monday,

When young Mr. Murphy and the younger Mr. Miner stepped before the vociferous audience at the Chicago Opera House last night Mr. Murphy assured the audience that he was "over-whel-lummed." His feelshe is well known to Chief Jailer Sattler, ings were justified. Mr. Harvey, who sat in or unless a permit signed by the sheriff a box at the left of the stage, also showed signs of weakening. To sit through "The gets in is closely watched when passing Silver Lining" is more likely than not to overwhelm any but a firmly anchored intellect. To have written it is to have done a thing which, save under the most favorable circumstances, would send reason tottering from its throne. Mr. Murphy got off easily. He exhibited no remorse last night, In fact, he seemed more than satisfied. His the name of the visitor is always taken evening clothes fitted extremely well, a red, to the prisoner. If Durrant does not wish | red rose snuggled against his breast and to be seen, no amount of persuasion can in- his smile was large and reassuring. Mr. fluence the turnkey to let the visitor go | Murphy, having assured the audience that to Cell 29. If Durrant is willing to receive he was "over-whel-lummed," promptly re-

They clasped hands in a manner most touching, and stood before the audience in tableaux vivant, "The Author and His Angel." This Mr. Murphy said was in fact under suspicion have asked to be allowed | the case. When he had become master of his emotions he said to the frantic audience: "I desire, ladies and gentlemen, to assure you that the ideas set forth in this play are the ideas I hold. John Jefferson son, it may be noted, is play, and in that capacity gives utterance to a great many sentiments of an exalted nature touching politics, money and the

Miner. Mr. Miner, being in a convenient

corner just behind and to the left of the

proscenium arch, had no difficulty in com-

Christian religion. Continuing, Mr. Murphy in his own proper person and his own lovely brogue, said: "I want now to assure you that the money Its production is not the result of contributions from any faction of men or politicians. My friend, Tom Miner, is the man whose nerosity is responsible for the proand magnificent mounting of my play." The angel being thus cordially announced

nade his appearance, and the handclaspi incident was performed to the great denght "The silver lining is the public's old the Horr-Harvey debate, with a investiture. Concerning the debate, it were only kind to The scenic investiture is rather and when parts of it neither renor fall down no complaints Last night the nervousn cenic investiture. A fence fell down with a most alarming clatter, and upon agother gainst a sturdy oak, the monarch of the forest shook from the ground up. These startling phenomena will doubtless be over-

ne when the horse kicks down the fence

and the hero that staggers the oak grow nore familiar with their respective sur-'The Silver Lining" is announced by the card as "the new American social play; a story of rural life in Illi action centers around mestead in Pike county, Illinois, and its uences are marked by the varying me the barometer, as, for instance, act I is shadows;" act II, "clouds," act III, "dark louds;" act IV, "the silver lining." petic fashion it may be stated that the deals with trouble, more trouple, la

lot of trouble, and ends with a case "foiled again." In the first act a most effective tramp re ome of farmer Bill Jefferson, of Pike Having eaten heartily he talks at riage as a merely civic contract, the decline property values and other matters thy, whereupon the tramp says, "Oh, pity me; I hate sympathy." He then d from a villainous-looking black bottle an apostrophizinz it says, "Oh, friend, how often you have saved me from

cide." The black bottle which has in-

fferson, candidate for Congress on a free-

come from London to build a railroad in

Pike county; Virginia Russell, the banker's

daughter, and Kate Overton, the village school mistress, originally from Chicago,

for the free silver candidate, her father

would have her marry the baron. To frus-

banker talks of foreclosing a mortgage he

holds on Bill Jefferson's farm. The son

times, Miss Russell mounts a horse with

some difficulty and at genuine risk of

of Bill Jefferson's fences. The banker, the

past get off the stage by separate routes, leaving the free silver candidate to smoke

a perfecto. This he does, remarking that

mouth." He refers to the mortgage.

"We have put our heads in the llon's

At this critical juncture the curtain falls

and the possessor of a dark past

free silver

terfered with the proper course of events is pocketed and the bloomer girl retires in

Kentucky. He would in all probability

and the free silverites on the far side of it unite in prolonged cheers. As though there were not trouble in sight, the first violin then played 'Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt." The second act opens with the singing of that other popular favorite, "Home, Sweet Home," by the schoolmistress with the dark past. It is sunset by jumps and jerks, and the schoolmistress stands at the Mindow of a pretty box scene-the farmhouse parlor of Jefferson. Bill is asleep by the fire, but is awakened by the singing of the school mistress. He tells her not to cry, and

dries his own eyes. The bad, bold, black baron enters and the schoolmistress recognizes him as the man who at some period of her life has evidently not been nice to her. They tall a long time in private about it and th schoolmistress says that women sin from love and men from folly. baron says "Pah." three times. mistress tells him to beware. room and slams the door hard. has bought the mortgage and says he w! let Bill Jefferson and his son John easy if John will promise not to vote for free silver when he goes to Congress nor to aspire for the hand of Miss Russell, The baron is thereupon thrown out of the at sound of the baron's name that he wil cut him to pieces when he sees him. This unchristlan-like remark he justifies by stating that he is the husband of the woman the baron wronged. Later it is pretty near proved that the woman is the school-

ipped off to Dwight, where he apparently In the third act he turns up sober and washed, which is a great gain from a san itary as well as artistic point of view. He denounces the baron, proves that noble man as a l'ar and is shot through the breast for his trouble. Bill Jeffetson's homestead is bought in by the banker's daughter, a mob of sympathetic strikers and a troop of militia on their way to The sheriff is going to make an effort to strike duty in Chicago appear on the scene, and engage in fisticuffs in the presence of the ladies. The curtain falls amid frantle

mistress from Chicago. The tramp is

Later on the characters appear in Washington and arrange all their differences to their apparent satisfaction. Free silver and virtue set a heavy heel on gold bugs

and all villains irrespective of politics.

The Realm From Plymouth, where the Wesleyan for the past three weeks, there comes a good story. Two boys were discussing the appearance of so many cierical-looking persons in the streets. One says, "What are all those parsons here for?"

the usual number. If Barnes sticks to that Chicago Dispatch. next Friday, so that the taking of testidently believes that "life's grand sweet song" should be a feminine c

the other, "to swap sermons, of course,